Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2008
California Trailer Park

PWSID: 0180220

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We are pleased to provide you with this year's *Annual Water Quality Report*. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water service we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water which is drawn from the Aquia Aquifer. We have one active well located on St. Andrews Church Road. The depth of the well is approximately 420 feet.

There is a source water protection plan available for our system that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan may be found in either our County planning offices or in the County library.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report of concerns about your water please contact Eric Markowski @ 757-473-0212.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA / CDC guidelines to appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Name of Utility] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

California trailer Park routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table indicates the results of our monitoring from January 1st to December 31st 2008. All drinking water including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this report you will find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000.000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.
Maximum Contaminant Level – The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (2008)	N	0.002	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Copper (2008) – distribution	N	0.015	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (2008)	N	0.25	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (2008)	N	0.015	Ppm	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	< 1	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (2007)	N	0.7	Ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sodium (2004)	N	22.3	Ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform (2004)	N	0.6	Ppb	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radiological Contaminates						
Gross Alpha (2008)	N	2	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters	N	17	pCi/L	0	4mrem/yr	Erosion of natural deposits

Our system is required to collect a sample for nitrate testing. We failed to collect this sample and were provided a violation notice. The nitrate testing has been performed and we were returned to compliance.

Our system is required to collect a sample for coliform testing. We failed to collect this sample on four occasions and were provided a violation notice. The coliform testing has been performed and we were returned to compliance.

Our system is required to collect a sample for lead testing. We failed to collect this sample and were provided a violation notice. The lead testing has been performed and we were returned to compliance.

All community water systems are required to complete a water quality report, also called a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), and distribute to their consumers by July 1st of each year. These reports are for the calendar year period.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a million chance of having the described health effect.

Please call our office if you have any questions